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WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 23, 1858. Bernard's Aequital—The final issue of an ac-tion brought against Mr. Perrotin by the Queen of Sweden, daughter of Prince Eu-gene de Beauharnais—Marshal Castellane at Marseilles—The Weather—The Imperial

To the Editor of the National Kia: Should we judge of the state of public feeling by the tenor of the Imperial organ, and specially by that of a more bigoted Christian ournal, a warm advocate of Catholicism, every man, woman, and child, in France, is indignant at the jury, the judges, the lawyers, and the people of England in general, for the acquittal of the French refugee, Bernard, arraigned as

ican heretics, tays: "It looks as if war were inevitable between the two allies; and the English press is making every possible effort to increase the irritated state of feeling existing."

Something to tell us, we are content that he should tell it in his own way. It is a large testimonial to the good sense of the age, which, after all, cannot be so superficial as people call it. Dr. Livingstone has a report to make, of travels and an enterprise, quite wonderful, reply to the remarks made by the French press with respect to the occupation of the island of number of the says, with evident truth, that he would rather numbertake his journey over again, than write

both countries. Since the time of Napoleon I, the commercial interests of France have be-England and other countries, that a war would be ruinous to all. Should the party perceive religious race of the world live their naked life be ruinous to all. Should the party perceive that its interests were in danger, it would not f his uncle with care enough to be convinced

Marechal Marmont Due de Raguse, certain injurious to the honor of the Prince, made in that work. The allegation in question was to the effect that, in 1813, when France was inrdered Prince Eugene to bring into Franc the army of Italy, which he then commanded, but that the Prince disobeyed, in order to pro-mote his own personal interests—that disobedithe other plaintiffs, documents emanating from distinguished contemporaries, and even letters nd despatches of Napoleon himself, were produced to prove that the statement of Marmont was a gross calumny. On the part of Mr. Perfacts which had notoriously occurred, and that, at all events, Marshal Marmont had not exceeded the bounds allowed to the historian in passing an unfavorable judgment on the conduct of

Prince Eugene.
The final issue of the action was, that Marshal Marmont's assertions were declared calumnious, and that M. Perrotin was condemn-Against this judgment that gentleman appealed to the Imperial Court, and the Court was occu pied three-days in the course of the past fortght in hearing arguments in the case. The both sides, and the same arguments urged. On Saturday last, the Imperial Court gave judg-ment to the following effect: That the fact im-puted to Prince Eugene by the Duc de Raguse, commanded, and having disobeyed for the sake of his own interest, is false; that it is roved by a number of documents, which, from up, the names and qualities of the persons from whom they emanate, and the details which hey give, cannot be controverted, that the ord Prince Eugene towards the end of January, 1814; that it was conditional; and that at the time the condition was accomplished, circumpoleon I, but he rejected all the propositions made by the allied sovereigns to shake his fidelity. The court further declared that the children of the Prince had the right to free the memory of their father from the opprobrium cast on it by Marmont; and the liberty of history did not justify a writer in indulging in falschood and malevolence. It therefore confirmed the judgment of the civil tribunal, and ordered that its own judgment should be men-

to pay all the costs.

During the late visit of Marshal de Castellane (one of the five military governors) at office and vocation appointed for him, and for Marseilles, an interesting incident occurred one which he has shown himself so fit. He went day, when he was reviewing the troops. To his great annoyance, a sergeant, with three stripes on his arm, and moustaches white with age, stepped out of the ranks, and presented mander. The Marshal gave a sharp glance at what he might want. The old veteran politely replied, that he only desired to pay a debt of grating of very long standing, as, while he was a garrison comrade of the Marshal, who was then only a private in the 5th dragoons, the latter had saved his life when on the point of perishing, whilst bathing in the river Loire. eague, he was forced to avail himself of that not easy to trace in his story, where all the opportunity to tell him that the service he had supportunity to tell him that the service he had rendered him was not, nor would ever be, for content by him. The Marshal shook the old coldier warmly by the hand, and asked him if

accounts from all parts of France are most cheering, with respect to the favorable state of The occasion of this remarkable undertaking the occasion of the occasion occasion of the occasion occasion occasion occasion occasion.

them, The Queen of Holland and the Princes

Olga are to reach Fontainebleau about the 10.h of the coming month, and will most probably spend the greater part of their visit there.

The following extraordinary example of eccentricity is related by a Swedish journal:

"Dr. Rhuders, physician, has set to music the palpitations and irregular beatings of the heart of a female, who is a patient in the hospital at Upsal. This disease, written in musical notes, with quavers and semiquavers, forms," says the journal, "a kind of waltz, and is one of the greatest curiosities of pathological anatoof the greatest curiosities of pathological anato-

my."

It is reported that the great pianist, Lizzt, was solemnly received, on the 11th inst, into the order of Franciscaps at Pesth.

THE MISSIONARY EXPLORER.

From Blackwood It is some time since any volume has madt of the French refugee, Bernard, arraigned as an accomplice of Orsini in the attempt made January 14th to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. The Napoleon party is undoubtedly furious at the final result of that trial, for it was confidently expected in France that the English ration would sacrifice that Frenchman, guity or not guilty, to gratify the wounded pride of the Emperor, and to smooth over the ruffled beautiful to smooth over the ruffled historian to put upon record almost anything the Emperor, and to smooth over the ruffled feelings of his party. But, as Bernard's law yer said, "the English are not afraid of six hundred thousand French bayonets;" and the jury did not see fit to condemn one man to please another.

The Univers, the standard bearer of the Holy See, and bitter enemy of the English and American save seem. When a man has really something to tell us we are content that he with respect to the occupation of the island of Perim, and the filibustering propensities of the Anglo Saxon race, recently expressed itself in the most insolent terms with respect to the so-called French engineers meddling in matters concerning none but the English themselves.

Nothing can prevent an outbreak of hostility, except the reciprocal commercial interest of both countries. Since the time of Napoleon I, the commercial interests of France have become so intimately interwoven with those of

that its interests were in danger, it would not hesitate to join the Republicans, and assist in upsetting the present dynasty, to uphold its commercial relations. Napoleon must be aware of it, and without doubt has studied the history stolen and sold away. Dr. Livingstone, howof the faults he committed; and nware, as he must be, that the dynasty of the Napoleons is only secure under the development of the art of peace, he will take care that the doors of he temple of Janus remain closed. human creatures like ourselves. He has seen I made mention in a previous letter of an the natural highways which track that silent action brought before the Civil Tribunal by the and unrepresented territory. The soil has distree and form of weed, which tell tales of un-Mr. Perrotin, the publisher, to compel him to insert in all new editions of the *Memoires du* foued out how men can live and travel in the found out how men can live and travel in the dearts, and how commerce may enter and flourish. He comes home laden with hopes, prospects, and promises—the noble idea that he is adding power and wealth to his own country, while he carries salvation to another; and it is all this the promises the prospects the

it is all this, the promises, the prospects, the hopes—a capacity which seems to him unlimited, yet a want which is touching and excessive—which make up the importance of Dr. Livingstone's book. All this he knows all this he has come to tell, anxiously and earnestly-and to this with one accord, and without any depreciatory criticisms, the public

out of a serious course of lion or hero worship, which, it is to be hoved, has done no worse for him than to bore and weary his spirit. Dr.
Livingstone's fame and popularity have spread
much beyond the licuits of any peculiar circle;
but for real, hearty, sincere here worship, fool ing to the very top of one's bent, there is certainly no community in existence half so successful as "the religious public." The lion of the coteries is nothing to the lion of the hurches, and we trust that the African apostle has not found the ordeal too hard for him. He goes out with all the encouragements and aids which science can bestow upon him, with an unparalleled amount of public sympathy, and with even the recegnition and authority of Government to give dignity to his further labors; and it now remains to be seen what capabilities remain in the office which he has already raised in conorable reputation, and from which he has aught us to expect in the future still greater sults.

It is not necessary, after everybody has heard from this traveller's own lips so much as it was needful to tel of his own history, to give any sketch of that here. He was one of Scotch students who never could by any chance be fellows o Christ Church or Trinity—one of those grave laborers towards a special end, who strike through Latin and Greek, perhaps without any n markable devotion to those exclusive and jea us channels of learning, mastering so much as must be mastered amid the cark of daily hors—a man who did not pursue bis education through the hard struggle of its acquirement merely for education's sake, with the disinterest d zeal of an Oxford scholar, but who worked herdly through his necessary curificulum as a n cans, and not as an end, ingetor, Reading amid the clatter of machinery in a and ne. Glasgow mill taught the future explorer how to industry read and write ami I the clatter of surrounding savages; and the pardness of a poor man's early life trained | m for the privations of his mission. He wet; out of the heart of the Scottish peasant orld, while most Cottan fathers still justifie, the picture of the Saturday training and theolo ical lectures, indebted to no one; and, finally, ly dint of disappointment in his first idea of going to China, fell into the his first idea of going to China, to Africa eighteer years ago, to join the mis-sionary party whi h has already made itself celebrated by the arrative and labors of Moffat, married there se daughter of his predecise at the parent sta on in the first place, and afterwards at one sunded by himself, which a long drought and raid of Boers at last compelled him to aba don—for nearly ten years. Then the afflatus of the explorer came upon exertions which seem to have spread his influ

ence widely among them, but which it is soldier warmly by the hand, and asked him if he could be of any service to him. "Non, ma foi! non, Marshal," said the old sergeant; "I have cross, I am in good health, have all I want, the nephew of the Petit Corporal is at the Tuileries, and that is all I have ever prayed to God for."

The weather continues beautiful, and the accounts from all parts of France are most

the crops. The much-dreaded Lune Russe has thus far belied its bad reputation with the farmers, and without some unexpected atmospheric changes before the middle of May, there is every the series of manager of managers of

sivilizati,, and open up the interior by a path | into a world which had learned to know him,

tive productions of his Makololo—to make a alear and legitimate way for them, and for all inland Africa, to the markets and merchandise of the world—and to free them, as he hopes, at once and forever, from the trade in slaves.

Such the real object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the state of the call of the call object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the real object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the state of the call object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the state of the call object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the state of the call object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the state of the call object of Dr. Livingstone's Such the state of the

we are arrare, to cure and conquer this sad dis-ease of humanity. It may fail, as everything else may which is in the hands of mortal agents. The transpiler, it is probable, may not be entirely correct in all his speculations. The rude physical force of nature, in the primitive form of the enout of a hippopotamus, may stave the delicate steam launch in which science, trade, and charity, mean to explore the Zambesi. An inopportune cascade at an undiscovered point may put out all the calculations of the voyage, or a sudden fever may strike the party mains the idea, which is indestructible, and partially worked out. Congress itself, in its stormiest midnight discussion, would not dare to present its revolver to the breast of Livingston. He is not even one of those earnest and eager philately and a book of the control of t

judge f. r ourselves—there is in the hope and project of Dr. Livingstone a work which will nullify seat, and make useless the whole system of lavery. This is a great thing to say—and so ing as the plan remains almost wholly a theoretical and untried one, it may look like s savages may answer to the motives sities of civilization, whether there is and courage in them sufficient to make

party, hich was a large one, made their way, after I sving the upper part of the great river, which arried them on so far in comparative comfor from village to village, across an unknow.

Country. The account is interesting, and & of incident; it is not, however, particular promising in respect to the early effect

wash, his wite and he spining to eather things to yard to perpendic articles from the section of the section of

o either the seast or the west coast."

Thus, hile the British Empire stood with its pistols a deriver on the coast, a grand sentry and stehman, to interrupt the guilty contoys on the seast of the stout Scotsman in the interior are himself to dam up the fountain head interior ad himself to dam up the fountain head of this at sam of bitterness. Geographical soil ance and natural history may and do benefit important to the base of the base of the angely by the missionary's discoveries; but this outerpris; was not undertaken for the benefit of either. Let the interests of humanity for once in the precious material which at the interests of humanity for once in the precious material which at the interests of humanity for once in the precious material which at the difficulties which they foresaw have the inquisitions of knowledge. Dr. Livingat ne's sextant and thermoneter were very seg putary adjuncts of his mission. He happened that his Africa was not only a cotton-town the precious material which at the difficulties which they foresaw have not yet been removed; on the contrary, they are increasing with each accession to the population. So long as each settler has his prairie to break and his fields to fence, the question as to how his produce is to reach a distant market will not be likely to be very troublesome; nor does it become at all a practical one until he into the wearied traveller. He had seen beforehand how valuable would be the check of this new and productive field upon the old slave, and grass is, wild beasts and insects; he has inground; but as the necessity increases, the adand grass is, wild beasts and insects; he has inleavest en 1gh in all of them to give a natural
indivent at and occupation to his journey, but
his hear is with the humane object he has in
hand. I brough awamps and tropical forests,
hrough histile villages and anfriendly savages,
he sture is on upon his "ill-willy" ox, with
his distinct endeavor in his mind, which is,
hatther an do a feat of travel nor to make him
telf a here of the Geographical Society, but to
hind or form a practicable highway for the nalive productions of his Makololo—to make a
healthy quarters, lovely scenery, abundant food,
healthy quarters, lovely scenery, abundant food, has in garded soil—plantations of sugar cane so ex-foresta, tensive that our traveller says of one, "four healthy quarters, lovely scenery, abundant food,

sea. The effect is certainly very tempting lourney. It is, beyond everything else, a transient and bold blow at the slave trade in its very for a There is sufficient draught of water everywhere for a Thames steamer, and seams of coal in cradle at jorigin; and, through the slave trade, at Slave; y in all its developments. It is the only moust unbelligerent attempt, of which there is air which English lungs can safely little demons with their indispensable food; and there is air which English lungs can safely breathe, and a sun not too scorching for Eng lish constitutions to bear. If Dr. Livingstone is right, a European colonist might reach his healthful African home, even through the dangerous fringe of that unwholesome coast, with little greater danger than any man encounters who has to pass through a marshy or malarious gifts of this territory, at present of little use even to its scanty and barbarous inhabitants, seem almost inexhaustible. Add to all this the certainty that our trade and our merchants cannot go thither without carrying inevitable ad-

is not even one of those earnest and eager philanthrop ats, on whose labor of love experience and time have begun to throw clouds, which it is to be hoped further time and expanded experience will lighten—the slave-emancipators of our Wig. Indian possessions. There is no war in his to aghts, nor in his enterprise. But if his promise are to be depended on—and they seem to carry reason with them, as well as strong confirm tory evidence—all his conclusions are trustwo, hy, a matter which we can more easily judge for ourselves—there is in the hope and project of Dr. Livingstone a work which will nullify—sfeat, and make useless the whole sysrace before it comes through that alembic of Slavery, which transmutes its better metal, and needs generations to wear away. If British enterprise prepared the field only to fill it with a new and abundant crop of this wholly impracticable animal, all the charms with which Dr.

r practicable and satisfactory, how far in the desert is superior to Quashee in the desert is superior to Quashee Experiment.

But the negro of civilization—the actual or the negro of civilization actual or the Sekeles in the desert is superior to Quashee in the ands, are all questions unresolved and doubth. These, however, do not alter the great coception which has impelled the missionary on his unparalleled toils. He may be wrong mistaken; but if he is not, he seems to have tot a real hold upon the end of the clue which ay lead us through all the intricate mazes thich environ it, to the very innermost fortrest and citadel of Slavery, there to build in and all up the decrepid giant, where he can oppress a race no more.

But the negro of civilization—the actual or the emancipated slave—seems, so far as we are able to judge from the sketches of Dr. Livingstone, a perfectly inadequate representative of the native african. The Makololo who accompanied the missionary to Loando not only persevered with very tolerable courage through that painful journey, but on their arrival there out to make the missionary to Loando not only persevered with very tolerable courage through that painful journey, but on their arrival there will be missionary to Loando not only persevered with very tolerable courage through that painful journey, but on their arrival there worthy and honorable alacrity. They became oppress a race no more.

Imp led by his two great ideas—to make a road to be coast, and to find out a healthy and maintaining themselves by their own exertions. he coast, and to find out a healthy and ble site for a central settlement and lis of civilization—Dr. Livingstone, with of native assistants and attendants, all seem to have had soul enough to unso far his immediate object, and who rectly alive to the importance of a lee and open market for their ivory, from the primitive capital of his Mako-sef, towards the Portuguese settlement do, on the west coast. This journey y so far successful that it was accoming a seety, though at the cost of many stant struggle against all the rude necessities. y so far successful that it was accom-in safety, though at the cost of many stant struggle against all the rude necessitie of nature, could be transmogrified by a goo fortune, which came in the shape of activ employment and stimulated industry, into such an unreflective and frivolous being as the con-tented slave or the idle freedman of Jamaica. On this, however, must depend, in a very great

The fact that the whole interior of the State s being rapidly filled up with hardy settlers, and the tide of civilization, enterprise, and wealth, has passed the imaginary bounds, and s now flowing steadily on even to the base of

the interior of Iowa has passed this first stage, grain they do not need, and obtain the cloth, the boots, the sugar, and the coffee, that they do need. Thus it is that now, in the midst of Sconcial difficulties, the subject of railroads is being agitated with increasing zeal and interest. The citizens of Burlington are endeavoring

to secure the completion of their road westward. At a late meeting in that city, at which lington would comply with certain conditions, the company would engage to open the road to Agency City, in Wapello county, this season, and by June 1, 1859, to Ottumwa, on the Des

Moines river.

The Mississippi and Missouri railroad, which has the advantage of being able to cross the Mississippi without breaking bulk, which has long been in successful operation from Daven-port to Iowa City, and which cught to be the first road to reach the Missouri, is now being pashed on westward, much to the disappoint of Iowa City; they are satisfied. These roads are absolutely indispensable to the growth and development of the districts through which they will pass, and their completion cannot be long delayed.

long delayed.

Last week, operations were renewed on the Port Byron and Sterling railroad. On the first division of five miles, one hundred and fifty men are at work, cutting down the hills and filling up the valleys. This road, though lo-cated in Illinois, will be a great advantage to this part of Iowa; it will give a direct commu-nication between the head of the Upper Rapids and Chicago.

It is now beyond a doubt that Iowa has its gold regions. In Clark and Adair counties, numbers are at work washing the auriferous earth; but the reports from the "diggins" all agree in stating that no one has made much at it yet, the highest yield being five dollars per day. As yet, the reports have caused no excitement in other parts of the State, and it is to be hoped none will abandon the field or the shop, to search for that which can be more surely and more advantageously obtained from mother earth, in the shape of wheat and corn. Some of our local newspapers are uttering gloomy forebodings as to the effect of our longontinued wet weather on the agricultural terests, but as yet there is no cause of alarm. I am assured by intelligent farmers that wheat looks very well, and could not be more promising. The only inconvenience, thus far, is that

ising. The only inconvenience, thus far, is that the work of preparation for corn planting cannot be very vigorously prosecuted, and will make that part of the work backward.

A word on the weather. An unusually warm March raised hopes and expectations which have been cooled down by a chilly and wet April. May came upon us weeping, and for three days refused to show us a smiling face; now, after one clear warm day, she is again in the lachrymose mood, and at present writing the "gentle showers" are steadily descending. How soon Aquarius will resign his sceptre to a more genial power, cannot be told. The bacometer, however, gives no hope of speedy imhas varied between the regions of "change

and "rain," without deigning to make a single visit to "fair." The river is unusually high for the season; consequently, freights are low, much to the sat-isfaction of our merchants. The rates now are

THE "RETIRED PHYSICIAN" AND HIS "SANDS or Live."-A letter was received last week by Onondaga county, in reference to the operations of "Old Doctor James." The following mode of operation was explained in detail: "You enclose him one shilling, and he will send the re-

Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something to everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious epinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather'set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

The following anecdote is told by a gentleman who visited Havelock while he was in London: In the course of conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned suddenly round to her husband, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is band, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is band, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is a method in the next time had been dearly and Mr. Rice took his seat.

The cotch his seat.

The cotch his seat.

The credentials of the Hon. James Shields, the cleated a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Minnesotta, having been heretofore presented, were read, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, and the cath prescribed by law was administered, and Mr. Shields took his seat.

Repeal of Fishing Bounties.—The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill repealing all laws or parts of laws allowing bounties to vessels employed in the bank and cod fisheries.

This bill was again very elaborately argued by Messrs. Wilson, Doolittle, Foster, Clay, Bell.

and others, when a vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Hamlln, the effect of which was to extend the time from 1859, as was contemplated by the bill, to 1863; which

band, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon. The Colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and, in the pressure of business at ---, I quite forgot the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve at noon, and it was now after seven in the evening; yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post until he appeared. The Colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called, and, as he went forth to deliver his son from his weary watch on London Bridge, he turned to excuse himself to his visiter, saying, "You see, sir, that's the discipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the Colonel returned with poor Harry. by the cold watch, and glad to see the fire in the comfortable parlor at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humor, and the feeling that all was right.

While the Duke of Wellington was living, his eldest son bore the title of Marquis of Dou-ro, and, until matrimony sobered him, had the reputation of being a very "fast man." His pecuniary allowance was large but he ran in debt more largely, and among his creditors was

for payment wholly unheeded—in fact that his noble creditor gave him unremitting attention—wrote to the Duke himself, as follows, on the subject: "Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover, presents his duty to the Duke of Wellington, encloses a bill for £33.15s.4d.long owing to him encloses a bill for £33. 15s. 4d. long owing to him by the Marquis of Douro, and begs that the Duke will see him paid." By return of post, Mr. Toplady received an autograph reply from Apsley House, (the Duke's London residence,) of which we are able to subjoin an exact copy, taken from the original, which, carefully framed and glazed, now hargs in the back paclor of the recipient, at Dover. It ran thus: "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has received a letter from Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover, respecting the sum of £33 15s. 4d. which he says is due to him by the Marquis of Douro. The Duke does not pay the debts of the Marquis of Douro, nor collect those of Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover." The money was paid, however, soon after. But, like St. Pierre, in however, soon after. But, like St. Pierre, in "The Wife," Mr. Toplady, shoemaker at Dover, "kept the document."

We heard, the other day, a capital anecdote of a witty clergyman of this city, who is said never to come off second best in a jocular en-

As, one day, he was passing down one of the As, one day, he was passing down one of the streets of a large village in this State, where he was settled, he was observed by some waggish hangers on at a public-house, which he was approaching. One of these fellows, knowing that the reverend gentleman was a hard case at a joke, said that he would bet the drinks for all hands that he could head Mr. H——.

"Mr. H-, we have a dispute here of some importance, which we have agreed to leave to you, as one competent to give a correct decis-

"It is in relation to the age of the devil; will you tell us how old he is?"
"Gentlemen," said the imperturbable minister, "how can you presume me to be acquainted with matters of that sort? You must

keep your own family records."

The minister went about his business, and the vanquished gentleman went in and treated CORRECTING A STATEMENT .- " In one of the Sonthwestern States, a short time since," writes a friend, "the Rev. Dr. Hauson was ad-

"Now, there is Colonel Smith, with a hundred bales of cotton every year. He ought to give a hundred dollars, at least."

It so happened that there was a Colonel Smith in the house; and asid he would give the one and said he would give the one are cheerfully.

THREE POETS AND ONE COAT!—In a late number of the Philadelphia Press is a spright-ly dissertation on court dress, from which we on tan, nowever, must depend, in a very great of incident; it is not, however, part of incident; in it that you cannot obtain, and obtain the part of in that you cannot obtain, and club, and the reditive reads of a matical part of in the part of its in that you cannot obtain, and club, and the part of in the part of its in that you cannot obtain, and club, and the part of its in that you cannot obtain, and club, and the part of its in the part of its part of its in the part of its part of its in the part of its in the part of its in the pa The Imperial family are soon expected to the summer residence at St. Cloud,

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which Samuel Rogers had visited the royal

which Samuel Rogers had visited the royal drawing room half a century before, and thus by which the bill was passed, with a view to attired, kissed hands. In a few years, Wordsworth also passed away, and Alfred Tennyson became poet-laurente. The court suit of Mr. Rogers was again put upon duty, and duly encased the limbs of Tennyson as it had those of Wordsworth. That suit ought to figure in a collection of literary relies."

Mr. Doolittle moved to reconsider the vote was passed, with a view to insert an amendment to secure to the official reporters of the Senate the same compensation that is given to the reporters of the House. The motion was discussed very generally until near six o'clock; when the question was taken and the vote was reconsidered, and the

When flowers are full of heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, get-ting proud as they get full.

It is not well for man to pray, cream; and

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

the credentials of the Hon. Henry M. Rice, elected a Senator by the Legislature of Minne-

This move led to quite a spirited discussion as to the propriety of offering such a paper at such a time, which was participated in by Messrs. Harlan, Toombs, Brown, Seward, Stu-art, Benjamin, Bright, Pugh, and Davis; after

which,
The cath prescribed by law was administered,
and Mr. Rice took his seat.
Mr. Rice pledged himself to show the entire
fallaciousness of all the charges exhibited

was contemplated by the bill, to 1863; which was decided in the negative by the following

Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Came ron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Sewburst, Birgham, Blair, Bliss, Buffinton, Bur

patrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pigh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Yulee—28.

Mr. Hale moved to add a new section, which in effect was to abolish the Naval School at Annual Maryland, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Maynard, Millson, Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvanus the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chan-dler, Clark, Durkee, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Trum-Nays-Mesers. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin,

Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitz patrick, Foot, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, King, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wilson, and Yulee—29. Mr. Bell moved to postpone the further con-sideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next; which resulted as follows:

Yeas - Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cam eron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doo-little, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-26. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee,

Jones, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Yulee—26.

The Vice President cast his vote on the negative side, thus deciding the question. The Senate adjourned at a late hour, without

taking any further question on the bill. HOUSE. The day was devoted entirely to Territorial business, and a number of bills relating to the affairs of the Territories were reported and passed. The House adjourned at half past

Thursday, May 13, 1858. SENATE.

four o'clock.

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone prior orders.

A discussion ensued, as to whether the appropriation bill then came up. The Chair was understood to rule that it came

mp as a matter of course.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee then moved t postpone the further consideration of the bill. for the purpose of taking up the homestead bill on which motion he demanded the yeas and

On this motion a debate arose, when the ques-tion was taken, and it was decided in the negative, by the following vote: Yeas - Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler

Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—18. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Rays—messrs. Allen, Bayard, Beljamin, Bigler, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Which and Value 25 Wright, and Yulee-35.

The question having been taken on the motion of Mr. Johnson, it was decided in the neg-

ative, by the same vote.

Appropriation Bill.—The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made by the Committee on Finances to the House bill making

Smith in the house; and as soon as the sermon was finished, and the collection begun, he arose and said he would give the one hundred dollars cheerfully, if the reverend gentleman would correct the statement about the cotton, as he didn't raise but half the amount mentioned.

Three Poets and One Coat!—In a late the word That, in the first line, and insert:

"Hereafter, the estimates for the various Excutive Departments shall designate not only the amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, but also the amount of the outstanding appropriation, if there be any, which will probably be required to be used for each particular item of expenditure."

Mr. Hale demanded the year and nays on concurring, and it was decided in affirmative, by the following vote:

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

is invariably required. Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publicati

Mr. Doolittle moved to reconsider the vota

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

Senate adjourned.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, from the com mittee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to organize a paid fire department in the District of Columbia; which was read twice and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union, The Minnesota Representatives .- Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, presented the credentials of Mesars. W. W. Phelps and James M. Cavansugh, members elect from the State of Minuesota, (signed by "Samuel Medary, Governor of Minnesota,") and moved that they be

Minnesota Senators.—Mr. Toombs presented sworn in.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, asked for the reading of the credentials, and said he objected to the

sota; which were read.

Mr. Harian presented a remonstrance, signed by citizens of Iowa, scainet the admission of Mr. Rice, on the ground of alleged fraud and extortion in the sale of the Fort Crawford reseraccording to the Constitution of Minnesota, which provided for the election of three mam-bers, and had no right here. Another objection was, that these certificates were signed by Samuel Medary, who was not Governor of th "State of Minnesota." They could only recog-nise the election of a member of Congress when it was certified by the Executive officer of the State, and under the seal of the State.

> He moved to refer the credentials to the Com mittee on Elections.
>
> Mr. Millson, of Virginia, proposed the fol-

The question of who was Governor of Min nesota was contested, and not yet determined.

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the certificate and credentials of W. W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, claiming seats as members of this House from the State of Minnesota, be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into and report upon the right of these gentlemen to be admitted and sworn as members of this House.

Mr. Sherman accepted the resolution as nodification of his motion. The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

The first question being on amending the motion of Mr. Phillips, by substituting the res-olution offered by Mr. Millson, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and others, called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered,

ard, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Firz patrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Durfee, Edie, Eustis, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Clingman, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clemens, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Lower, College, Case, Chaffee, Edie, Eustis, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Charter, Charter, Charter, College, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clemens, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Lower, Charter, mer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Pu viance, Ricard Ritchie, Royce, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thaver Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Wal dron, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Wash burne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wilson, Wood, and Zollicoffer-91.

Nays - Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barkadale, Bowie, Branch, Burns, Caruthers Caskie, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay Cabb, Cockerill, Craig of Miscouri, Crawford, Carry, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Harris of Illinois, Hatch, Hawkins, Houston Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Kelly Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, rence, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Marshall of Illinois, Miles, Miller, Moore, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Phil lips, Powell, Quitman, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Shaw of Illinois, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, Smith of Virginia, Ste-phens, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of Louisiana, Watkins, Wortendyke, and Wright

of Tennessee—84. So the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote

ust taken, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.
Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, called for yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider; which were ordered, and resulted-yeas 98, pays 93.

So the motion prevailed. The question recurring on the adoption of Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, called for the

eas and nays; which were ordered. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, inquired if the reection of the resolution would not be equivaent to the rejection of the application of the The Speaker thought not.

Mr. Hughes moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Washburn, of Maine, thought the logical result of the vote to lay on the table would be to decide that the House will not swear in the

Mr. Hughes demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to lay on the table; which were ordered, and the motion was lost-yeas 17, nays 172. The resolution was then agreed to-year 10

nava 83. Charges against the Doorkeeper .- Mr. Kunk el, of Maryland, rose to a question of privilege, and submitted from the Committee on Accounts a report setting forth certain grave charges against Mr. Hackney, the Doorkeeper of the House—that he has employed more persons as messengers and in the document room and fold-ing room than he was authorized to do by the House; that he has falsified his accounts and returns of work done, &c. The committee, be-lieving that Mr. Hackney is either entirely and ab-olutely incompetent for the duties of his office, or that his wilful and deliberate perpose is to pervert and abuse the power with which he has been invested, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That R. B. Hackney, Doorkeeper of the present House of Representatives, be office.

Mr. Kunkel moved that the report be printed and made the special order for Saturday next, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, moved that the Doorkeeper have leave to file with the Clerk any

statement in reply to the charges which he desired to sabmit; which was agreed to.

After some discussion, the whole subject was postpoped until 12 o'clock on Monday next.

Ohio Contested Election.—Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the memorial of Clement L. Vallandisham, contasting the seat of Vallandisham.

was referred the memorial of Clement L. Val-landigham, contesting the seat of Lewis D. Campbell, as Representative from the third dis-trict of Ohio, reported in effect that a majority of the committee have not been able to agree, four members being in favor of the claim of the contestant, four in favor of the right of the sit-ting member, and one in favor of declaring the seat vacant, and ordering a new election. der these circumstances, the committee ask that the views of the several minorities be received by the House. Mr. Harris moved that the several minority

reports be received and printed.

Territorial Business.—The House then